## THE DAILY BEE.

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## THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, County of Douglas. S. S. Geo. B. Tzschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing company, does solemnly swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending June 17, 1887, was as Sunday, June 12 14,290
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Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn. deposes and says that he is secretary of The Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of for June, 1886, 12,298 copies; for July, 1886, 12,314 copies; for August, 1886, 12,404 copies; for September, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 13,030 copies; for October, 1886, 13,348 copies; for December, 1886, 13,237 copies; for January 1887, 16,206 copies; for February, 1887, 14,198 copies; for March, 1887, 14,400 copies; for April, 1887, 14,316 copies; for May, 1887, 14,227 copies.

Geo. B. Tzschuck, GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 4th day of June A. D., 1887.

[SEAL.] N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

THE foot pads still have control of Kansas City.

THE Pacific investigating committee appears to investigate.

CLEVELAND'S campaign history, recently made, is all that is bothering him.

Two men were hanged in Missouri yesterday, and the legislature has not yet adjourned. THE school commencements through

out the country have ended, and children and boquets receive a rest. THE Pacific investigating committee

reading, "Seek, and ye shall find," THE wood cut pictures of Quinn Bo hanan will cause the desperado to return and surrender in order to vindicate him-

finds truth in the Scriptural injunction

MANY papers of Nebraska are now demanding a two-cent passenger tariff. What is most needed are lower freight

THE most cheerful reports regarding Nebraska's crop outlook come in. The croaker this year is like Othello with his occupation gone.

In view of the fact that the Cook county freebooters are being speedily convicted, It will soon be safe to write it, uneasy lies the head worn by a boodler.

EVEN Jeff Davis has admitted that prdering the rebel flags returned was a mistake. This is the first time in history that Mr. Davis has opened his mouth without swallowing his boots.

YESTERDAY was a black Friday in Wall street. The rumor that Jay Gould took advantage of the report to the effect that he was dead, to enrich himself, dempostrates that the gambler was a very lively corpse.

THE San Francisco Alla says "Omaha is making pretensions to being a seaport city. They had a clam bake there the other day." And the Alta could have added that those in attendance at the bake saw sea serpents.

Ir looks very much as if the street sweeping gang had a grip on the council. Last week they smuggled through a claim of extras for \$551.80, which was a clean steal, and this week they pulled through a resolution that will increase the street cleaning expense by \$2,000 a

THE Hon. William F. Cody-Buffalo Bill-is credited by a London correspondent of a New York paper with ing a greater man than Gladstone. Mr. Bill Buffalo, the honorable, may just now be attracting more attention, but when his cowboys and Indians disband, he will not be the lion of society, as now proclaimed.

SEVERAL cases of children being attacked by dogs in the street have come to pur knowledge within a few days, and on Thursday a little girl was bitten by a savage brute on Twentieth street. The thoroughfares of the city swarm with dogs of high and low degree, and the accepted theory is that at this season of the year they are particularly dangerous. Whether as a matter of fact this notion is correct or not, there can be no question that too much freedom is allowed the canines. People who own dogs should be compelled either to confine or muzzle

Ir was striking evidence of the very Important part which Mr. Gould plays in connection with financial affairs, so far as they are related to the stock exchange, that a rumor in Wall street yesterday of his death caused great excitement and a tumble of stocks that threw the market into greater confusion than it had experienced before for a very long time. It was an indication of what may be expected whenever Mr. Gould does die, though in his present reported state of health it is likely the effect of his sudden "taking off" will be in a measure discounted. The efforts of his friends and those otherwise interested to conceal the fact that Mr. Gould has been a very sick man were not successful, and there is no doubt that he is growing steadily more leeble. An indomitable will has probsbly more to do with keeping him alive than any other influence.

Hostility to Immigration.

The eastern press are giving a good deal of attention to the immigration question, and some of the most influential papers are pronounced in favor of more restrictive legislation than now exists. It is evidently the intention to keep the controversy on, whenever opportunity for referring to the subject presents itself, with a view to interesting congress and creating a public sentiment that will make itself felt upon that body in favor of laws for the further restriction of immigration. The matter has importance. It is now pretty certain that there will be more foreigners come to this country this year than during any previous year. In the month of May the arrivals were 10,000 greater than in April, and in the current year up to the first of the present month the number of immigrants was greater by 76,000 than for the corresponding period of last year. We are not only getting more than usual from the regular sources of supply, but from countries that do not in ordinary years figure as large contributors to our population. Italy, Sweden and Norway, for example, are showing a large increase, the Italian immigration being most marked. It is also doubtless true that in the matter of average character the emigrants of the present year do not compare favorably with those of other years of exceptionally large immigration. It is this fact of the average inferiority

of the new comers, together with the circumstances that a few people have been assisted by the British government to come here, which gives the excuse for hostility to the immigration policy that has prevailed since the foundation of the government. If the purpose sought was simply a more rigid exclusion of the classes already forbidden by law to come there would be no reason to criticize it, but it is seen that the tendency is to go very much farther than this. The decision of a judge in the case of the assisted immigrants landed in New York, in which it was held that the fact of their having been assisted did not necessarily class them as paupers, the evidence being that they were fully qualified to earn a livelihood, has been made the text of a great deal of adverse comment, which plainly betrays a disposition to keep out the very people-the poor and the oppressed, who would naturally seek these shores, and who in the past have been welcome. In the case of these assisted immigrants at New York whom the commissioners wished to return, they were all shown to be sound of body and mind, and for a number of them work had been secured. It would manifestly have been a most serious hardship to these people to have sent them back simply on the ground that they were too poor to come here unaided. They were certainly not less acceptable than thousands of others who have come here by the assistance of friends at home or others who had preceded them to this country.

But there is another, and perhaps a ogical, development of this hostility to foreigners coming here which is even more serious, and that is an expression favorable to restrictions on citizenship. A leading New York paper has recently used the argument that persons who do not speak and understand the English language with sufficient ease to serve as jurymen are unfit to be intrusted with the duties of citizenship, and suggested as a remedy a longer period of prob There has just closed at Chicago a convention of an organization calling itself the "Patriotic Sons of America," a part of the policy of which, according to its last platform, is to further such views as that advanced by the New York Journal. It will be unfortunate if there shall be any extensive drift of public opinion in such a direction. As we have said in a previous reference to this question of immigration, all existing laws for the exclusion of paupers, criminals, and the insane, should be rigidly enforced, but this country is not yet prepared to shut out people from other lands who have the ability to earn an honest livelihood here and are disposed to conform to our laws. And in any event only sound and practical reasons, unmixed with prejudice, should prompt any future laws or regulations on this subject that should be found necessary.

The Street Sweeper Job. At the last meeting of the council a resolution was adopted to double the sweeping job. Heretofore each paved street has been swept once a week and for this service Fanning & Slaven the contractors, receive 80 cents per 1,000 yards, or about \$445 per week, computing the area of paved streets at 500,000 yards. Under the resolution of the council the streets are to be swept twice a week and the street sweeping expense is thus doubled. This means an increase from \$445 a week to \$890 a week, which will aggregate \$4,000 for a month of thirty days. The only excuse given for this reckless piece of extravagance is that "the boys must be fielped out," because they claim there is no money for them in the contract at once a week. Now the question is whether the taxpayers are to be imposed on for the benefit of street sweeping contractors. Four thousand dollars a month for street sweeping and only one-tenth of our

streets paved. Can Omaha property owners afford this luxury even for the sake of "the boys?" But there is another question. When the bids for street sweeping were opened a responsible bidder offered to do the sweeping twice a week for \$1.50 instead of \$1.78. This would save the city \$140 per week or about \$600 a month on

street sweeping. The contract was awarded to Fanning & Slaven on the assumption that the streets were to be swept only once a week and that they were a trifle lower for such service than the rival bidder. If the contract is to be enlarged so as to require two sweepings per week they should be required to do the work at the price at which the rival bidder offered to do it. There is no excuse whatever for a subsidy to the boys which will take \$600 a month out of the pockets of the tax payers-even if it was really necessary to incur the additional expense of \$445

per week for double sweeping. It is the manifest duty of the board of public works to enforce the contract and compel Fanning & Slaven to do the work as required under it. One good sweeping and cleaning each week would be ample. The doubling of the contract without competition looks very much like a job.

THE most blatent of all blatherskites, Captain Humphrey, of Pawnee, has not,

up to this date, received an invitation to deliver a Fourth of July oration. It was only a year or two ago that the captain spoke to the people of a neighboring town, and to fit his case an old fable was revised, which read as follows: "An ass who had found a lion's skin put it on, and, for a long time, cut the figure of a lion among the other beasts without his true character being suspected. At last a cunning fox by chance saw his long ears sticking out one day, when the wind had disarranged his borrowed clothing, and laid a plan to show up the pretender in his true light. So he got a number of the beasts together and persuaded them to ask king lion to make them a speech, representing that they were greatly in need of enlightenment on various subjects, as finance for example, and who cise so likely as the lion to be able to give them the information they needed? The ass took the bait at once, but when he opened his mouth to speak he could only bray. An old rat was standing near with her young ones, one of whom said: "Mother, see what an ass that lion is making of himself." "No, my son," said the old rat; "nature did that for him, and though he has succeeded in cover ing up his real character for a while, only occasion was wanting for it to manifest itself."

Now that the Council Bluffs & Omaha bridge company has a clear field, there is no valid excuse for delaying the building of the proposed wagon bridge. If the projectors and promoters of this enterprise mean business work on the piers should be begun at once, and the bridge should be completed within twelve

Even ten years from this time, Mac-Cauley's New Zealander would find wonders in the changes wrought in Omaha.

How soon are we to have decent sidewalks on our principal thoroughfares?

Other Lands Than Ours. Jubilee week will end with the close of to-day, and the memorable event will have passed into history. For the past six days the English people have been concerned about nothing else, and all advices from that quarter of the globe have been attuned to this theme. The event has undeniably been a great and brilliant success, regarded simply as to its outward manifestations. All testimony agrees that the pageantry and enthusiasm of Jubilee day were never surpassed in London, while all the entertainments of the nobility succeeding it have been on a scale of great splendor. The occasion brought honors to some and benefits to others. England has more titled gentlemen now than a week ago, and the shopkeepers of the metropolis have prospered. What else has been accomplished, that will contribute to real benefit of the nation, is not immediately apparent. The queen at least ought to be happy after such a demonstration of loyal affection. The ensuing week will bring a resumption of interest in political affairs. The crimes bill will probably be pushed rapidly to its passage, the understanding being that the supplementary will be dropped if it encounters much opposition. It is reported to be the present intention of the cabinet to prorogue parliament early in August.

French affairs are likely to take on added interest at an early day. Whether the present ministry is to stand or fall, and a new crisis be averted or invited, is expected to be determined on the 12th of July, when the session of the national assembly terminates. The great question that now confronts France, and which is responsible for the retirement of the late ministry, is financial. The country is deep in debt. The policy of Boulanger was expensive, even if it did not provoke war. Taking the report for 1886 we find that the total debt of France was 35 billion francs. This is \$190 per head of population. The debt of Great Britain was about 100 per head of population. The debt of the United States, it may be added by way os comparison, was about \$25 per head. Since then England and America have reduced their debts as appears by the estimates, while France is Increasing hers. Since 1881 the annual expenditures have been very much more than the revenue. Thus the revenue for 1885 fell below the expenditure nearly 92,000,000 francs. These deficits have been covered by onerous indirect taxes. Sugar, wines, salt and railroad transport have been sources of added revenue. The bakers have been the last to feel the burden. When the actual necessities of life go up to meet public charges then may be expected political upheavals. No French cabinet can expect to stand without changing this condition of things. When M. Goblet feil, the candidate for premier was asked to retain Boulanger and a fearful army budget, reduce taxation and the public charges all in one stroke. It was very evident that something must give way. The debt has made the French conservative for once and may prove a positive blessing. It has been before remarked that money problems are holding the nations back from war. There have been enough provocations in the last twelvemonth to provoke a dozen wars. But fighting with heavy knapsacks on the back is as undesirable for nations as individuals.

The discussion of the Army bill in the National Assembly has brought out some striking facts as to the condition of the French army. This bill professes to retain the three years' obligatory service and to apolish a number of the exemptions now allowed, of which the one that excites the most feeling is that of the 'seminarists," or students for the Catholic priesthood. But while the law makes three years' service obligatory for all, the budget does not provide money enough for the expense of keeping all who are liable in actual service. Some choice must therefore be made, and it is found that under one influence and another the releases are so managed that less than one-half, perhaps not one-third, of the soldiers are retained long enough to receive any thorough training. One of the worst features of this system is that the number of competent subaltern officers is much too small and is constantly diminishing. The practical result of equal and obligatory service for all this is that all are equally and necessarily incompetent, and there is no well trained "nucleus" or encadrement with which the less trained troops can be incorporated and guided. A plan for a considerable force of paid volunteers en-

listed for a considerable term and offered liberal inducements for re-enlistment, with a two years' term for the obligatory service, is strongly urged. It is not, however, likely to prevail.

An international exhibition is to be opened in Melbourne on August 1, 1888, to celebrate the centenary of the founding of New South Wales, the first Australian colony. Aside from the growth of America, there is nothing more re markable than the growth of Australia in all that relates to population, production and the general distribution of wealth. From a penal colony-inhabited at first by those true patriots who left their country for their country's goodit has developed into a great nation, in which the arts, commerce and education are in hopeful process of development. Some slight idea of its marvelous growth may be obtained when it is known that during the year 1885 Australia, with a population of 3,500,000 imported from Great Britain alone goods to the amount of \$165,000,000; that the aggregate length of railroads open for traffic amounts to 7,700 miles, and that when the lines of rail now in course of construction shall have been completed they will reach a total length of 10,000 miles. Communication between this country and Australia is also rapidly growing, and a number of American industrial and manufacturing establishments have now thriving agencies in its chief cites; so that the proposed exhibition will doubtless be taken advantage of by many of our manufacturers as offering an opportunity for making the people of the antipodes better acquainted with our natural resources and with the products of our inventive skill and general progress.

The agent of the O'Callaghan estates at Bodyke, where the evictions have recently taken place, says in the London Times that the refusal of the tenants to pay the rents demanded was owing to the mandate of the national league, and not from inability to pay. The Times and and other tory papers may be relied upon to furnish other evidence of the obstruction methods of the league, and the moment the coercion bill becomes a law, and that will not be many days the government will be under bonds to take measures to suppress that organi zation. Violent crime is at a lower ebb than it has been for years in Ircland, and the crimes bill is thus a political and rentcollecting measure quite beyond precedent in its severity even for Ireland. If vigorous government is what Ireland stands in need of, she is likely to get a good dose of it this summer. But what f crime increases and society is still more demoralized under the iron heel? The tories certainly cannot claim that they have not been given a free field in which to work out their theories .

The sentences of the Leipsic prisoners for membership in the Patriotic league and their avowed purpose to encourage the return of Alsace-Lorraine to France. causes much irritation in France, but the demand that President Grevy shall interfere in behalf of the prisoners is absurd Germany may be committing a political blunder in drawing the lines so sharply in this territory, but the policy is within the lines of political privilege. It is noticeable that the prosecuting attorneys used very moderate language during the Leipsic trials, and the sentences also were mild, considering that the charge was high treason and that the verdict was guilty.

Several circumstances combine to render the critical illness of Dom Pedro, emperor of Brazil of interest to the reading. thinking people of the world. He is the oldest sovereign in duration of rule now living; he is the head of the only independent government on the American continent which retains the monarchical system, and his nation ranks second among the nations of the hemisphere in area and population. Peter II. became emperor of Brazil six years before Victoria ascended the British throne. The fact that he has governed by constitutional methods, and that he has always shown a disposition favorable to the enlargement of the political privileges and prerogatives of his subjects, has reconciled the Brazilians to a monarchy after all the other South American countries have adopted the republican form of government. It is altogether improbable, however, that the monarchy will endure in Brazil many years after Pedro's death.

The persecutions of Jews in Europe have again broken out, the Jewish quarter in a Hungarian town having been destroyed by fire and 125 families having thus been made homeless. The oppression to which Hungary was itself once subjected, and the sympathy that was extended to it by all lovers of liberty. do not appear to have taught a lesson to its people or to have enabled them to free themselves from superstitions that savor of the bigotry of the middle ages.

Throughout Italy, at the recent municipal elections, there was a marked increase in the clerical vote. In spite of the statements of the radical members of the cabinet, the signs of the times point to a reconciliation between the quirinal and vatican. If such reconciliation should be accomplished the influence of Italy would undoubtedly be extended into European politics.

The attempts of the Afghan insurgents to capture or destroy the British railroad leading from the Indus valley toward Candahar is one more hint that a large part of the Afghan people look upon the British forces as enemies, and desire them to keep out of Afghanistau. One of the chief causes of the Ameer's unpopularity is the belief that he is a tool of Great Britain, and as between British and Russian rule it is difficult to say which would be most obnoxious to his subjects.

The Library Funds. "How about those library funds?" City Treasurer Rush was asked by a BEE

reporter yesterday morning. "They are all right," he answered No warrant will be drawn upon that fund until after July 1st, and that gives me plenty of time to ascertain just who is the proper official or officials to authorize the suance of these warrants.'

'No trouble with the council, then?" "None at all." "Fly Killer"-Dutcher's Lightning. The most successful exterminator. Every sheet will kill a quart. Quick work. Persistent use will keep shead of repro-duction. Dutcher's flead Shot for bed

FIGHTING AND TRAPPING.

Buffalo Bill Tells All About Them Out West.

Some Information Graciously Vouchsafed to Her Majesty's British Subjects by the Hon. Colonel W. F. Cody -Early Blood-Lettings in Bleeding Kansas - Bill as a Trapper-Hair-Breadth 'Scapes-Interesting Facts About the Indians Not Generally

W. F. Cody ("Buffalo Bill") in Murray's Magazine for June: I am frequently asked whether the Indians who accompanied me to this country are old friends of mine, accustomed by a long course of training to the parts they play in my exhibition of the "Wild West." It would be more correct to call them old enemies. Their rehearsals have taken place on the war-path, and possibly they may some day return to it. Their experience of civilization is small; their services are at my disposal for a limited period, never exceeding a year, after which they return to their reserves, richer and possibly wiser men. It is indeed only by obtaining a constant succession of untutored braves that I can insure that freshness of incident and sportaneous action which are so peculiarly characteristic of the red men. Civilization has very mixed effects upon an Indian; if he once learns to speak English he will soon forget his na-tive cunning and pride of race. I find no difficulty in persuading a sufficient number to join me. I explain to them what I want done, and they have perfect confidence in my word that whatever agreement is made will be carried out to the letter. They know that they will be well paid and well fed; in other matters, clothing, for instance, their requirements are small. It is of course, only possible to arrange with them during a period of peace; if they ever go on the warpath again our relations will perhaps be of a different character. But in peace their most relentless enemies can safely traverse their country. They abide honorably by pledges once given, and among them, when the hatchet is buried treachery is unknown.

This is more than could always be said

for the white men in my young days. My father was killed before my eyes by a coward's hand striking treacherously from behind. I was but a boy of ten at the time; we were living in Kansas, and there was a struggle between the free-state party and the slave owners as to whether slavery should be permitted or not. In some states it was allowed, in others prohibited. As new territories were bought from the Indians or opene up to settlement, pending their subsequent creation into fresh states, the two parties disputed the question so hotly that a kind of guerrilla war com-menced between those who were trying to extend slavery into those northwestern territories and free state men, who opposed it. My father was a strong free state man, and in the political agitation which preceded the outbreak o actual hostilities he took a leading part.
One day, in 1855, he was speaking at an open-air meeting, I believe the first political meeting held in Kansas; the proslavery party mustered strong, but my temper of the crowd grew violent and threatening; they began to press around the dry goods boxes on which he was standing before a frontier store; while he was trying to pacify the angry mob one of the scoundrels, Charles Dunn by name, jumped onto the box behind and stabbed him in the back with a bowie knife. He died from the wound, and for the moment the murderer escaped, for the sympathy of the mob was with the crime. war broke out, I had my revenge. The pro-slavery party of Kansas joined the southern cause; Charles Dunn was killed, and out of all those who had participated one who escaped death at the hands of

the free state men.

Thus I had to shift for myself at an early age, and those were days when it was almost impossible to avoid coming into contact with Indians at every turn. I drove a stage, rode the pony-express took freight across the plains, did what-ever I could for a living, and gained a knowledge of every mile of country which none could beat; I got to know the ways of the Indians, too, and the soon knew me. I went trapping and hunting all over their country; they hated the trappers and were always on the lookout for them, so that it was a dan gerous game, and a man always carried his life in his hand on such expeditions. one or two of us would penetrate up the stream in the wildest part of the country, far from any settlements and only inhabited by roving bands of Indians. Choosing the ground, we would build a tog hut, or dugout, as it is called, and set about trapping beaver or hunting buffalo and wapiti. Hundreds of trapbuffalo and wapiti. pers have been killed while setting their traps along a stream or skinning the game they have caught. I have had many a tussle myself, but been as lucky as a man who goes unburt through a bat-tle in which thousands are killed. When the Indians "jump" you, if you have been on the lookout, there is generally time to get behind a tree, and then make the best fight of it you can.

I remember one occasion, however, when the red men treated me quite gen-ereusly. It was an experience I shall never forget. I was fourteen years oldstill only a boy trapper, as one might say -and started on an exhibition with man named Dave Harrington. We went right away, 125 miles from any settle-ment, with a yoke of oxen and a light wagon to carry supplies and haul our furs We found a creek where there were lots of game, and there we made our winter camp. On a side of a hill we built a dug-out, and turned the oxen out to graze upon a small island, where we left them; then we began trapping, and did splendidly for a few weeks every-thing going well. But one day, while we were out after elk, as we were going round a sharp bend of the creek, I fell so heavily upon a slippery hill slope that I broke the shin-bone of my leg.

Dave Harrrington managed to carry

me back to the dug-out; but, unluckily not long before this one of our oxen had slipped upon the ice in trying to cross from the island and received injuries which obliged us to kill it. We had thus enough to haul me back in the wagon to the settlement. So Dave had to leave me lying in the dug-out, and started upon his journey of 125 miles to get help, promising to be back in twenty days. I had plenty of food and snow water, so there was no fear of my starving. the eighteenth day, hearing a noise out-side, I supposed it was Dave returned before his time, and sang out to let him know I was all right. For answer there sprang into the little dug-out a party of Indians; I was soon susrounded by as many as the hut would hold, and I saw at a glance that they were on the warpath. They began threatening me with knives and tomahawks, and things did not look very bright; then the chief looked in, and I recognized him as "Rain in the Face," an old man whose camp I had once visited. I called out to him that I knew him, and that a year ago I had lived in the same place as e did, and had played with his children He remembered me; and, jumping into the midst of his warriors, stopped them just as they were about to kill me. "This is only a papoose—a boy!" he exclaimed; "we do not fight with boys, but with

So they spared my life; but everything I had in the hut, except some meat, they took away. After this the days came and went, but no Dave Har-rington appeared. I feared he must have perished in a storm or been caught by the Indians, for the twentieth day was long past. But he came at last on the twenty-ninth day, bringing a yoke of oxen. He had suffered terribly in the snow drifts; but he persevered through everything, and, putting me in the wagon, conveyed me back safely to the settlement, where I finally recovered. Dave was a brave fellow. He imperiled his life to rescue me, and showed what what one man, whose nerve does not fail him, will sometimes dare for another in

that wild country.

During the rebellion the Indians took advantage of the defenseless state of the their raids upon our territories. They made no distinction of parties; but saw their opportunity while the whites were fighting, and let themselves loose upon us, as there was no one to stop them. As soon, therefore, as the north had whipped the south our troops were sent straight to the borders to quell the Indians. I knew that part of the country better than most men, and was employed on scouting duty. The difficulty was to find the enemy, who had no fixed quarters; and men well acquainted with their habits and customs were required to guide the troops in their haunts. Even when the whereabouts of a tribe was known it was not easy to come up with them. To folow the trail over dry grass needed much care and patience. A single hoof mark sometimes gave the only indica-tion; this must be followed until it ied to others, where the main body had passed. No tricks such as turning back along the track ought to deceive clever trailer; and he must be able to move along quickly, or he would never overtake the Indians. The troops often got near them in the evening too late for an attack; all night the men would lie in wait, holding their horses by the bridles. while the scout steals forward on foot to discover the best side to approach. Disguised as an Indian, he can often get close up to the encampnent unperceived, and thus enable the commanding officer to form his plans with certainty. Cunning as the Indians are, the white man can beat them at their own game. In-deed, whether it be in shooting, or riding, or trailing, or anything else, it is my ex-perience that a white man who is up to his business can always outdo men of any other race in the world, even on their own ground.

Not that I mean to underrate the fight-

ing powers of the Indians; our troops have often enough had to retire, as every one knows. Capture is the worst thing to be feared. For this reason the Indians made but few prisoners. Men knew that it was better to die fighting than to be taken, with the fate in store for captives of being tortured and burned at the stake Yet it was not always possible to avoid oapture, and there have been friends of my own who suffered that awful death. have been caught myself more than once, but my good fortune has stood by me each time. On one occasion, while scouting in 1868, a tribe with whom we were at peace suddenly took to the warpath. I had been in their company in the morning and found them perfectly friendly, but happening to visit the camp again in the evening I discovered that their attitude had changed during the day, and without anything to warn me I rode straight into the midst of the enemy, as they had then become. Instantly the warriors closed in upon me, circling round and beating me with whips and clubs. The surprise was so unexpected and I had no time to use my ritle or make any attempt at escape, so I had recourse to a stratagem. Putting a bold face on I told them that I was bringing a num ber of cattle as a present from the commanding officer, who believed them to be still friendly. They knew that if I were killed all chance of obtaining the cattle would be gone, and I was allowed to retire for the purpose of collecting the herd and driving it into the camp. Once ceeded in reaching the fort, seventeen miles off, leaving the Indians to wait for the cattle as long as they pleased.

Although their usual method of warfare

is by means of ambuscades and surprises the Indians are not afraid to meet their enemies in a stand-up fight in the open. In the war of 1876, when I was chief scout under General Carr, we came one day face to face with the Cheyennes, and the two forces were drawn up opposite each other in regular line of battle, about half a mile apart. I had been employed in so many expeditions by this time that I had acquired a high reputation among the Indians as a "warrior," and while our troops were halted preliminary to an attack the Cheyenne chief, Yellow-Hand, rode out in front of his line and challenged me to single combat. He shouted out that he was the greatest warrior in his own tribe, and honored me by saying that I was reputed the greatest warrior among the whites. If I dared he wanted me to come forward and fight it out with him, to see which of us proved the better man. I accepted his challenge, of course and rode to meet him without delay. We both had rifles and both our horses were soon shot under us. Then we continued the battle on foot, he with a tomahawk I with a bowie-knife. But I was too quick for him, and at last as he was raising his arm to strike I seized hold of it and held him until I could deal a decisive blow. I have his scalp now; had i ended the other way he would have had mine, for one of us must have been

That affairs was thought a great deal famous chief, and after it I was looked upon as a mighty warrior indeed, although, as I have said, a white man does not really deserve any special credit for beating an Indian when they meet on equal terms. Still, it is a good thing for man who has to deal much with In dians to gain their respect as a fighter. When peace is made they will always come in first to the man that has fought them hardest. They are great admirers of bravery and skill on the war-path and although they will devise every possible means of killing an enemy and taking his scalp, yet the oftener he de-feats them in pattle, the further he outwits them in trailing, and the more of their braves he slays, so much the more do they look up to him as a great warrior, and when the war is over pay him all honor if he visits their country.

I have frequently proved this to be the case during the hunting expeditions I have organized when we have been right through the indian territory without any mishap. When the Grand Duke Alexis, of Russia came over to the United States I took him out into the buffalo country, and we had one of the largest hunts I can remember. Of course we were escorted by troops, although the Indians were pretty quiet all the time, so there was no danger on that occasion. But it was an instance of the confidence which the tribes place in a man they know and respect that I was able to fetch 150 warriors from a district 200 miles away, who were willing to accompany me atl distance in order to give the grand duke a war dance on the plains.

Only a few years before I had been hunting buffalo under very different circumstances. It was when the Kansas Pa cific railroad was being graded, and I had undertaken to supply the workmen with meat. Troops were stationed all along the line to protect the works which were being carried through a dangerous Indian country. It was not safe to go even a few miles from the soldiers; but meat had to be procured, and I used to take my ceance, often traveling six, ten, or even fifteen miles after game without an escort. A wagon accompanied me, with one man to drive and another to cut up the meat; all the shooting I did myself. We were often jumped by the Indians, but I arranged with the occer

commanding the troops that whenever this happeded I would, if possible, set the grass alight, and as soon as he saw smoke rising he sent a company of soldiers to my rescue. Until they came we managed to keep the Indians of as best we could. Directly we found that they were upon us we used to throw the buffalo hams and hind-quarters, the only parts we kept for meat, out of the wagon, and make a sort of breastwork of them, from behind which, lying underneath the wagon, we kept shooting away at the Indians as they rode round us. I also set the grass on fire, and we never failed to keep them at bay until help arrived, for they did not find it easy to come to close quarters over the open prairie with men who could shoot

The actual hunting was easy enough to a man who knew his business. There were hundreds os thousands of buffalo, and the only difficulty lay in the rough ground over which it was necessary to gallop with full speed in order to come up with them. Sometimes a wounded bull would turn upon you, but in all kinds of hunting, whether of grizzlies or buffalo or anything else, it is generally through his ignorance.

Ohio Natural Gas,

M. H., in Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette: The business street of Findlay happens to be on the boundary line between the gas and oil fields. North of the street there is gas, south of it oil—
this is at a depth of between twelve and
thirteen hundred feet.
The Karg well is the greatest of the gas

strikes. It was for several months un-controllable, pouring out with a roar like that of Niagara. When it had been harnessed down for a couple of months, it broke out again worse than ever. The power of the well, so far as it is possible o judge, is greater than at first, but the instrument used to test the force of the gas in firing heavy artillery would be required to vrove anything. If one could imagine a string of steam boilers under about four hundred pound pressure put up like Chinese crackers and exploded as a pack of crackers and fired, he could realize the Karg well turned loose. Even the engineer who handles the lever to turn the gas on, or off, rather—that is, to let it go—is afraid of it, for it screeches, yells, roars, howls, and reverberates. It seems to be mad—to have an awful fit of everlasting anger. An attempt was made to discharge the Karg Well through a lofty perpendicular pipe, but the pressure was so great the pipe could not be maintained, so the blow-off is at the edge of the river and horizontal. When it is lighted the flame is as a balloon or a pear in shaps, and glows like the sun, looking like one of those resplendant protuberances the astronomers see at the edge of the sun in

There are thirty wells about Findlay that yield gas, and there have been but three or four failures to get it on the right side of the town. Very little gas is wasted at this time when new wells are opened. The earth is removed near the drill, heavy walls built, and iron braces arranged to sustain the valves, and thus the beneficent monster is collared and

made ready for the connecting pipes.

But the gas is not tractable as oil. It refuses to flow down hill, and its force departs from it rapidly. This is largely the reason for the rise of real estate prices about Findlay. fuel and offer incomparable inducements to manufacturers. The natural gas will burn brick or lime to perfection and without cost, or at any rate an expense so trifling that it need not be counted. This provides building material of the best, and the supply is sufficient to repro-

duce Babylon.

How long will the gas last? That is the conundrum. It is found in a porous limestone, which must be a prodigious store-house of gas and oil. We cannot well estimate what is going on in the bosom of the earsh. The wells at Findlay are about a quarter of a mile deep. What there is in the next ten miles who shall say? The burden of belief is that the gas will continue to be evolved from the earth; that it is the product of certain ast combinations, including the cracking of the crust of the earth by the quakes that are the convulsions of the continent. Some hold that the gas is a product of petroleum, but the weighter opinion is that the petroleum is the product of the gas, even as whisky is a condensation of vapor. The gas, under pressure and subjected to a low temperature, is distilled into petroleum, is the

theory.

The division that Findlay marks between gas and oil fields is remarkable. Just now Findiay talk is all gas. The day may come when petroleum will be highest in favor.

As the case stand it costs something nore then \$1,000—\$200 or \$300 more pos sibly—to bore a gas well and get it ready for piping, and \$3,000 to drive an oil well and provide tankf that the flow may not

In the oil country the drill strikes first gas, second oil, and third salt water without tapping it. The deeper you go without striking the salt the bet-ter, and if the salt water is struck the well is spoiled. A new oil well—a gusher—about four miles from Findlay, was visited. It was in the corner of a corn field, and three 300 barrel tanks had been made ready. One of these was full with one day's gush, and the oil was forced into the second through two two-inch pipes. At intervals the dark product poured with an immense spluttering, fairly boiling with gas, and ran into the tank as if rushed by high steam. Then the flow would cease for a few minutes, and be resumed with hoarse and gurgling fury. The action is quite like that of a geyser, only the geyser is a steam hole, and the petroleum is thrown to the surface by natural gas, and with it

bubbles like champagne.

Along the country road to the oil well one could see in the grass the rusty lines of the pipe carrying the product of the neighboring wells to storage tanks nine miles distant, and the gutters by the roadside were often dark, and the grass stained with oil. The marks of superabundant flows were frequent in this county. The little river Blanchard was There were pools that appeared to be of petroleum in some of the fields,

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liness, Comfort and Durabiltty and are the

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Waterworks. Waterworks.

SEALED proposals will be received at this office until 6 o clock p. m. August 2, 1887 for the construction and maintenance of a sys, tem of waterworks for the city of Crete, Nebnecoroing to the plans and specifications which will be on file in this office on and after July 6, 1887. The exclusive franchise will be given for twenty-five years to the lowest and best bidder with proper and equifishe conditions, as to the purchase of the system by the city at the end of the term, or such earlier date as may be provided for. Proposals must be sealed and endorsed, "Proposals for constructing waterworks."

Works. The city reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the mayor and city council.

F. D. WILLIAMS, City Clerk.

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